

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 7.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, APRIL 28, 1858.

N O. 96.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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STATE PRINTER,
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THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large monthly sheet is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

All letters upon business should be postpaid to insure attention.

FRANKLIN GORIN. A. M. GAZLAY.

GORIN & GAZLAY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

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MURRAY, JAS. TRACY, GALT, BELL & CO.;
SCHWABE, VOGEL & CO.; HENDERSON & LOW;
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CARRICK, MOSS & TAIGU; WILSON, STARSDAD & SMITH;
CASSEAU & HOPKINS CARD & WHITE, ARAT & RAL;
LUND & CO.; CUDR & CO. (AUG. 17, 1857-18).

JOHN FLOURNOY,
Attorney at Law, Notary Public,
DEVOTES HIMSELF TO THE
COMMERCIAL & ADMIRALTY PRACTICE,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

COLLECTIONS in all parts of Missouri and Illinois at
landed to prompt remittances made, correspondence
and information cheerfully given.

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HORNKE, HALL & CO., Merchants, St. Louis.
HORNKE, HALL & CO., Merchants, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sept. 9, 1857-18.

FRANK BEDFORD,
Attorney at Law,
VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.
Dec. 1, 1856-18.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Shortstreet between Limestone and
Upper Streets. (May 23, 1856-18).

THOMAS A. MARSHALL
HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the practice of law, will attend particularly to such cases in the Circuit Courts of Kentucky as may be convenient to such clients as he may make in other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give opinions and advice in writing, upon cases stated in writing, or on records presented to him. He will promptly attend all common pleas cases, excepting those which may be required more at all times, except when absent on business, be found in Frankfort.
March 30, 1857-18.

T. WALL. JOHN W. FINNELL
WALL & FINNELL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
GOVINGTON, KY.

OFFICE, THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE SOUTH CITY HALL.
W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell,
Grant, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals,
at Frankfort. May 5, 1857-18.

T. N. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.,
WILL practice law in all the Courts held in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. His Office is at his resi-
dence, near P. Swigert's entrance on Washington street.
Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1856-18.

S. D. MORRIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in all the courts held in Frankfort, and
in the adjoining counties. He will attend particu-
larly to the collection of debts in any part of the State.
All business confined to him will meet with prompt
attention.

Seton Wheeler, Esq.
Practice on St. Clair street in the new building
next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G.
W. Craddock's office. Feb. 25, 1857-18.

MOREHEAD & BROWN,
Partners in the
PRACTICE OF LAW.

WILL attend all business confined to them in the
Court of Appeals, Federal Courts, and other Courts
which hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or
both may always be found at their office, giving coun-
sel and business.

Frankfort, Jan. 6, 1857-18.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street.
Over Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all
the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.
Dec. 7, 1856-18.

M. D. & W. H. M'HENRY,
ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,
DES MOINES, IOWA.

PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk
county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the
United States District Court.

They have also established a General Agency for the
transact of all manner of business connected with
Land Titles.

Persons holding Lands, investigate Titles, buy and sell
lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the
best securities.

They will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Terri-
tories, and amount sufficient to justify a visit to that
country.

The Senior partner having been engaged extensively
in the business of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for
nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged
in the Courts of Polk county for eight years past, during
which time he has made many valuable and large portions
of Practice and correspondence, they feel confident they
will be able to render a satisfactory account of all busi-
ness entrusted to them.

The Senior partner with Land Warrants or Money,
upon a general investigation of the premises, and will give
full Land Commission, upon a careful examination of
Titles. Persons wishing to settle in the State can
find desirable brands and city property for sale, by calling
on them at their office in Sherman's Building, corner of
Third Street and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.
March 11, 1857-18.

For Rent.
We desire to rent the only occupied
House in the City, situated on the Cemetery Hill. The dwelling house contains eleven
rooms, together with kitchen and out houses. Posses-
sions given immediately. For particulars call at our
office, at the Circuit Court Clerk's office, who is the
deputy attorney of the present.

GRAY & TODD.
Dec. 21, 1857.

JOHN M. HARLAN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.
Refer to
Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Gov. L. W. Powell, Hon. James Harlan,
Taylor, Turner & Co., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.
G. H. Monks & Co., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.
July 23, 1857-18.

MORTON & GRISWOLD.
Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and
Job Printers, Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and
Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every
description, quality, and price.

College, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied
at a small advanced cost. Wholesale or Retail.

April 1, 1845-1857-18.

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice Law in the Courts of Appeals in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts
held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of
debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

Always at home, every communication will have his
attention, and such day received, and will be promptly
answered, and thus obviate all delay in his
conducting his business.

He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the ac-
knowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be
recorded or registered in other States; and, as Commissioner
of the Contract of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-
sitions, &c., &c.

11th Office, "Old Bank," opposite the Mansion House
Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1856-18.

SEANMON MONROE. JAMES MONROE

B. & J. MONROE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES MONROE will attend to the collection of
titles in central Kentucky; also, to the investigation of
titles to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents
and others. (April 9, 1856-18).

J. H. KINKEAD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Dis-
trict, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining coun-
ties. (May 6, 1857-18).

J. W. MCCLUNG.
(Formerly of Kentucky.)

Attorney at Law & Real Estate Broker,
3rd Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

WILL loan money for capitals at 2 to 3 per cent.
Upon real estate worth double the loan. (Minnesota
has no usury law) and make investments in city or
country property to the best advantage.

The best Kentucky references given if required.
Correspondence solicited.

JAN. 18, 1857-18.

SMITH, WALTER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
OFFICE—MASONIC TEMPLE,
CHICAGO, ILL.

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RANDOLPH & MITCHELL, CHAS. S. WALTER, J. T. BOYLE,
Chicago, Ill.

SMITH, WALTER & CO., DANVILLE, KY.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort and
the adjoining counties. His Office is at his residence,
near P. Swigert's entrance on Washington street.
Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1856-18.

JOHN RODMAN,
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March 11, 1857-18.

For Rent.

We are now Manufacturing for the
HARVEST OF 1858,

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Kentucky Harvesters,

THE BEST

COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER

NOW IN USE.

ESCRITIVE CIRCULARS WILL BE SENT FREE
of postage on application by mail or otherwise.

Orders and correspondence promptly attended to.

W. M. H. GRAINGER, Agent.

Louisville, Ky.

Hotchkiss' Reaction Water Wheels

or Grist or Raw Mills.

A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gearings &
Castings made at the lowest rates.

W. M. H. GRAINGER, Agent.

Louisville, Ky.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

THIS BUILDING RECENTLY ERECTED ON ST.

Clair street, is now for rent. It was built for the
purpose of affording a suitable place for Public Lectures,
for the exhibition of Pictures, Statuary, or Pan-
oramic Views, for the exhibition of Curiosities, Antiques,
and Artistic Exhibitions, and also to be used as a Town Hall.

It will be found to be well adapted for all such pur-
poses. It is central in its location, convenient of access,
completely furnished with galleries, seats well ar-
ranged, and the room above completely supplied with stoves,
and the entire house well ventilated.

Persons wishing to rent the same will apply to W. R.

Franklin at the Circuit Court Clerk's office, who is the
deputy attorney of the present.

April 22, 1856-1857-18.

MEETINGS.

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. Keenan informs his
friends and former customers,
that having regained his health,
he has purchased back from A.
G. Hart, a Printer, his Library sold to
him in November last, and will give
his whole collection to the use of the
public.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manu-
factured at short notice, to order, reasonable terms.

Bindery at the corner of Main and Ann
Streets, Frankfort, July 31, 1857-1858-18.

P. BROWN, Proprietor.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The following appreciation of Col. Benton, from the New York Tribune, is, we think, among the most just and discriminating that his death has elicited:

In the death of Mr. Benton the country loses one of its marked public characters. He was a man of great force, but that force was of a personal rather than an intellectual nature. An intense individuality characterized all that he said and did. His frame was large, his health robust, his nature bony. He was true, energetic, intrepid, willful, and indomitable. He always wore a resolute and determined air, and simply viewed as an animal, possessed a very commanding aspect. He strode into public life with these qualities all prominent and bristling. Whenever he shone, he shone in the exhibition of them.—His intellectual powers always appeared as subsidiary; they never took the lead, never appeared to be the propelling force in any of the marked epochs of his life. The leading points of his career were his land reform, his opposition to the old United States Bank; his expunging resolution; his war on Mr. Calhoun after his disappointment in the succession to the Presidency; and his hostility to the Compromise measures of 1850. In all these contests, at least in all but that for the reform of the land system he bore himself as a fighting man. He carried this so far as to allude, in one of his later Senatorial exhibitions, to a pair of pistols which he said had never been used but a funeral had followed.

Mr. Benton had been ten years in the Senate before he was known to the country as a prominent debater. The discussion on the United States Bank question brought him out fully, and was a character to exhibit his power to the greatest possible advantage. It was a question that touched the feelings and the private interests of individuals deeply, and raised the interest and ardor of all partisan politicians. The debates were heated and fiercely personal. A hand-to-hand political encounter overspread the country.

This contest suited Benton exactly. He loved the turmoil and the war, and he rose with each successive exultancy until he became, *par excellence*, the champion of General Jackson's administration in its contest with the Bank. On one occasion, 1830-'31, he made a speech of four days. At the close of the fourth day, Mr. Calhoun sarcastically remarked that Mr. Benton had taken one day longer in his assault on the Bank than it had taken to accomplish the revolution in France.

The intellectual strength of Mr. Benton's efforts never impressed his great adversaries, Clay, Calhoun, and Webster. They never regarded him as belonging to their class, intellectually.—Yet they always appreciated and dreaded his great personal force. In no case did this peculiar Bentonian ability manifest itself more clearly or more offensively than in the passage of the expunging resolution. Mr. Jackson had been censured by the Senate, in a resolution drawn by Mr. Clay, for acting "in derogation of the Constitution." Mr. Benton set about to remove the censure by expunging it from the records. He has told how he accomplished this in his "Thirty Years' View." The story is fairly told and illustrates the man perfectly. The whole transaction bears the marks of a haughty, domineering, and repulsive spirit. The reader as he pursues Mr. Benton's account of it, feels the triumph of ill-temper and passion, with not a single flash of intellectual or moral elevation in the whole proceeding.

In his political career, Mr. Benton often showed himself a fierce and malignant, but never, we think, a generous adversary. It is said that, on his death-bed, he has done full justice to Mr. Clay, in finishing his abridgement of the debates of 1850, and it is pleasant to hear. We do not doubt that his temper was mollified in his later years, as he found himself rapidly approaching the termination of his life. In that debate, he came directly in collision with Mr. Clay, and was the only man, indeed, who offered, or was able to offer, anything like real practical resistance to the impetuous and overbearing march of that great parliamentary leader. In the great debate of 1850, in the Senate, Mr. Clay advanced at will all effective opposition but that of Mr. Benton. On that occasion, Mr. Benton did not, however, furnish the brains of the debate any more than on previous occasions. Mr. Seward, and others of the opposition, had done that much more strikingly. But in parliamentary tactics, in the exhibition of personal intrepidity, and individuality and manner—which in every legislative contest are important elements—Mr. Benton rose superior to every ally. His temper was roused, and he hurled wrath and defiance at his enemies. On a question of parliamentary law, he came in immediate conflict with Mr. Clay, who had the majority of the Senate with him, and was determined to carry his point. Mr. Benton met him with equal resolution, and with a bulldog ferocity that caused his antagonist to recede and yield the point from considerations of expediency. Mr. Benton was allowed his way, after hours of violent struggle, and a night's deliberation of the majority. It was, to a very great extent, a triumph of his fighting qualities.

Foote of Mississippi entered very largely into that debate, and persisted in dogging and attacking Benton. Benton, at last, made him stop; he would bear no more of his insults. Foote continued in the same strain. Benton rose from his seat, and strode directly towards Foote, as if to throttle him on the spot—Foote fled, and Benton was checked; but Foote never uttered the name of Benton afterwards in the Senate. On another occasion, Mr. Benton laid himself out to attack Mr. Calhoun. He did it with ability, but his bad blood, his ill-temper, his violence of manner, and gross personalities were the predominant characteristics of the attack. There was no pleasure to be derived from it merely as an intellectual demonstration. On the contrary, it only impressed the hearer as repulsive and disgusting.

In all these examples, we see where Mr. Benton's power lay as a parliamentarian, debater, and a man. He never carried his point by winning or convincing, or by pure mental effort. He never reached his objects or accomplished his successes by mere force of oratory or intellect. He never impressed his audience or the public by sheer strength of mind. It was his intense individuality and animal force, acting upon an intellect of common scope and character, that gave him all his triumphs. His industry was great, and his memory remarkable. His knowledge was large, but it was in the domain of facts. He never rose to the consideration of scientific principles, and perhaps never even to the commoner field of philosophic generalization. For himself, he claimed to be a man of "measures," rather than of principles or ideas. We should further qualify this claim by saying that he was chiefly a man of "facts." His idea of currency and the "gold" reform, which occupied him for many years, were very crude; and so far as we know, were never improved by after study or reflection.

"Not Quite So Bad."—The Bellefonte *Democrat* tells a good story of Sam Pike, who had been down the river this spring with a raft. Returning home, he stopped at a tavern, where quite a crowd was discussing the Kansas question—Sam had not slept the previous night, and was about squaring himself out for a comfortable snooze, when one of the loudest, turning to him, said:

"Here sits a Lecompton man, I'll bet the liquor for the room."

"Done!" said his opponent, who was anti-Lecompton.

"Now then, friend," said No. 1, "in order to decide this bet, will you be so kind as to tell us whether you are a Lecompton man?"

"What makes you think so?" Sam asked.

"Because, sir, you look like one; I can always tell them by their looks," replied No. 1.

Sam agreed. "Do I? Well, gentlemen, I have been drunk for two weeks, but I had no idea that I looked as hard as that." The Lecompton paid the liquor, and sloped.

The SOUTHERN MATOR.—The "Southern Mator" of the Mount Vernon Association, is a Miss Cunningham, a native of South Carolina, and has been an invalid from infancy. Belle Brittain called on her while at Richmond, and she thus speaks of her:

"I found Miss Cunningham confined to her bed, and marvelled to see such strength coming out of weakness. It is the power of thought, or will, or rather of love that creates and controls the world. There, pale and physically feeble, this chief apostle of Mount Vernonism has a patriotic fire in her eye that never fails to kindle a most

oftentimes extravagant manifestations.

Of his private life and domestic relations it gives us pleasure to speak in language of unqualified admiration. He was a devoted husband,

and his fond and considerate attentions to an invalid wife in her declining years offered a spectacle honorable to humanity. He was the preceptor of his children, whom he taught with the same industry and assiduity that he always manifested in whatever he undertook. They were Bentonian in their ways, however, and did not all please him in the choice of their mates; but we believe they all, at last, had their entire approbation, the most repugnant of the matches to the paternal care, we believe, being the marriage of his daughter Ann to the late Republican candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Benton's moral character as a public man is also deserving of very high praise. In his public acts, we believe, he always followed the dictates of an honest purpose. He did not legislate for popularity, nor for pay, nor for any individual advantage in any way. He advocated and opposed public measures on the ground of what he considered to be their merits. His judgment may have been clouded by passion or partiality, as he was always true to his convictions. Of venality and corruption in legislation he had an instinctive abhorrence, and, during the thirty years of his Senatorial life, we do not think the perfect integrity of his votes on all subjects, whether of a public or private character, was ever impugned. In this respect his example is worthy of the attention of all our rising public men, who, in this budding era of corruption, are likely to be tested by severer temptations than the statesmen of the past. Whatever else is unsatisfactory in reputation to a legislator, the proud distinction of integrity is beyond man's reach, and it is a virtue that is not likely to lose any of its lustre by being too common.

Letter from Gov. Robinson of Kansas.

The town of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, was the home of Dr. Robinson previous to his emigration to Kansas, and to an old friend in that town he writes the following letter, which is published in the Fitchburg *Reveille*:

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1858.

Kansas is at a dead lock in Congress, and no one can predict the result. Should both Houses remain firm, and Kansas not be admitted, it will be a character to exhibit his power to the greatest possible advantage. It was a question that touched the feelings and the private interests of individuals deeply, and raised the interest and ardor of all partisan politicians. The debates were heated and fiercely personal. A hand-to-hand political encounter overspread the country.

This contest suited Benton exactly. He loved the turmoil and the war, and he rose with each successive exultancy until he became, *par excellence*, the champion of General Jackson's administration in its contest with the Bank. On one occasion, 1830-'31, he made a speech of four days.

At the close of the fourth day, Mr. Calhoun sarcastically remarked that Mr. Benton had

taken one day longer in his assault on the Bank than it had taken to accomplish the revolution in France.

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"Because, sir, you look like one; I can always tell them by their looks," replied No. 1.

Sam agreed. "Do I? Well, gentlemen, I have been drunk for two weeks, but I had no idea that I looked as hard as that." The Lecompton paid the liquor, and sloped.

The SOUTHERN MATOR.—The "Southern Mator" of the Mount Vernon Association, is a Miss Cunningham, a native of South Carolina, and has been an invalid from infancy.

Belle Brittain called on her while at Richmond, and she thus speaks of her:

"I found Miss Cunningham confined to her bed, and marvelled to see such strength coming out of weakness. It is the power of thought, or will, or rather of love that creates and controls the world.

There, pale and physically feeble, this chief apostle of Mount Vernonism has a patriotic fire in her eye that never fails to kindle a most

oftentimes extravagant manifestations.

Of his private life and domestic relations it gives us pleasure to speak in language of unqualified admiration. He was a devoted husband,

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

Senate.—Nothing of importance transpired during the morning hour. Mr. Fessenden's amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill was taken up and voted on, being negative by yeas 22, nays 30.

House.—The pending motion to reconsider the vote postponing the discussion of the report of the conference committee on the Kansas bill and laying the motion on the table coming up for consideration, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, thought that Monday two weeks was too far off at this advanced stage of the session for the consideration of the report. He asked as a personal favor to himself, as he wished to be absent and owing to the state of his health, that all agree that the vote be taken on Wednesday next.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said that the report of the conference committee was an entirely new one. He desired to leave the city on Monday, and others proposed leaving this evening. As it was impossible to get a vote on Wednesday, he thought the subject had better be voted on at the day named, the 2d Monday of May.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Harris, of Illinois, to reconsider the vote by which the postponement to the second Monday was voted, yesterday, fixed and to lay that motion on the table, and it was decided affirmatively by a vote of 115 yeas, against 101 nays.

Mr. Stephens remarked that he only wanted a fair understanding.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, explained that in moving a postponement of the report till the second Monday in May, he did so at the suggestion of certain personal, but not political friends.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, said that he himself wanted to go home to attend to personal affairs, but this was the first time he had known in the history of public legislation that the affairs of a great country should be postponed to meet the private wishes of gentlemen. He presumed the mind of every gentleman was made up, and the sooner the vote was taken the better for the peace and quiet of the country.

Mr. Montgomery said private affairs also required his presence at home. No possible injury could result from postponement to the second Monday.

The question then recurred on agreeing to the original motion for postponement as amended, by inserting the second Monday in May.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

Mr. Green moved that all prior orders be postponed to take up the consideration of the Kansas conference report, which motion was carried, notwithstanding the earnest opposition of Mr. Stuart, of Michigan.

Mr. Stuart

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 28, 1858.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
HON. GEORGE R. MCKEE,

OF PULASKI COUNTY.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,
HARRY I. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,
JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,
ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.

FOR JAILER,
HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,
JAMES MONROE.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR,
WILLIAM F. PARRENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

George R. McKee and the Public Printing.

For the last two months Locofoco editors have been exerting their wits to the utmost to find something in the record of the American candidate for the Clerkship of the Court of Appeals by which they might injure him. This was passed by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature over his veto, and thus became a law.

Popular sovereignty was then, as it would clearly appear, against a submission of this Constitution to the people; for it can hardly be supposed that two-thirds of the Legislature misrepresented the popular will.—*J. W. Stevenson's speech.*

In the two paragraphs above is embodied the new fact which was developed by the member from the Tenth District, in his recent speech in Congress. The fact, however, is of no importance, and the argument upon it is unworthy of John W. Stevenson's reputation as a sound reasoner. He knew, as well as he knew anything, that the Legislature which passed the Convention act was elected by a very small portion of the inhabitants of Kansas, assisted by a large number of Missourians; that the large majority of the people of Kansas were opposed to the election of that Legislature, and that in every case where the majority of the people returned members to the Legislature, the opposition majority of that Legislature refused to permit them to take their seats. The Legislature having been fraudulently elected, and Mr. Stevenson knows that it was so elected,—by a band of invaders, and not by the people of Kansas—the mere fact that two thirds of that Legislature refused to provide for the submission of that Constitution to the people, is no evidence that the people did not desire that submission. The Legislature of Kansas did not reflect the wishes of the people of Kansas, any more than the Convention called by their act reflected the wishes of that people. The entire proceedings in Kansas, from beginning to end, have been a gross violation of the rights of the people of Kansas. "Popular sovereignty" in Kansas never was in favor of the election of the Border Ruffian Legislature which passed the Convention act. Popular sovereignty is not and never was in favor of the Convention adopted by that Convention, and now sought by a Democratic administration to be forced upon an unwilling people.

In order to do away with the effect of this exposition of Locofoco dishonesty, the Democrats charge that Hon. Geo. R. McKee, when he was in the Kentucky Legislature, some fifteen years ago, voted for Col. Hodges, the Whig candidate for Public Printer, against Wm. Tanner, the Democratic candidate, although the latter gentleman had offered to do the work for 20 per cent. less than Col. Hodges had been doing it—making a considerable difference in each year's bill. This is the truth, but as is usual with some Democratic papers when discussing the record of their adversaries, it is not the whole truth. It may not be improper to briefly state the facts of the case as they appear upon the State Journals.

Col. Hodges had been Public Printer for a number of years, and had been doing the work connected with his office for the same prices that had been charged by all those who had preceded him. In 1843 Mr. Tanner sent in a communication to the Legislature, to the effect that the charges made by Col. Hodges were unreasonable and that the work could be done for a sum much smaller than that which had been previously paid to Col. Hodges and those who preceded him in office. The Legislature then invited both of these gentlemen to send in proposals, stating the sum for which they would do the work. In obedience to this request, Mr. Tanner sent a communication to the appropriate committee stating at what prices he could afford to do the work, and then adds as follows:

"As near as I can make a calculation, this will make an average deduction on all the printing, of 90 per cent. It may be a little more or a little less. If it should be less, I am willing that the Auditor should be allowed to make the calculation at the end of a year's printing and reduce it to that standard. It is the only equitable mode I can determine on, by which the proposition can be reduced to practical operation, and I shall be willing that the Legislature shall so change the present law as to make it conform to these prices, after the election, if it shall be the pleasure of that honorable body to give me the work."

Col. Hodges also made a reply, from which we clip the following extract:

"I do not suppose it is the intention of the General Assembly to put up the Public Printing to the lowest bidder, although the terms of your note would seem to imply such a determination on their part. If that be the case, I propose to perform the duties of the Public Printer for twenty-five per cent. less than the rates paid for the printing of the last session of the Legislature. I certainly do not make this offer because I can afford to do so, but simply because I do not intend to be outdone in any thing that claims to proceed from a devotion to the public interest. I am unwilling to be ousted from an office, the duties of which I have endeavored to discharge, faithfully, by competition of this kind, and, therefore, I have determined to make an offer which would leave me scarcely any profit on the labor and capital necessarily employed."

It will be perceived by reading these extracts that Mr. Tanner proposed to do the Public Printing for 20 per cent. less than the rates at which Col. Hodges had been doing it, but that Col. Hodges proposed that, if the work was put out to the lowest bidder, he would do it for 25 per cent. less than he had been working for. Both gentlemen requested that a committee should be appointed to fix upon a reasonable remuneration for the Public Printing, pledging themselves to do the work at the sum fixed upon by that committee. Col. Hodges was then elected. A committee was then appointed who referred the mat-

ter to two practical printers, a Whig and a Democrat, who fixed upon the present bill of prices as a fair and equitable one. Col. Hodges has been doing the work ever since at the rates fixed by this bill of prices, and the Democratic Public Printer elected at the last session of the Legislature will do the work at the same rates.

Mr. Tanner, it is true, offered to do the work for less than the sum for which it had been done, but Col. Hodges offered to do it for less than Mr. Tanner's offer, and Mr. McKee voted for Hodges upon this offer and his pledge to abide by the bill of prices fixed upon by the committee. If the Democrats can make any political capital out of this, they are welcome to do it. If Mr. McKee's conduct in this case is at all parallel with that of the Democrats in the recent Legislature, if it is not directly opposite, we are willing to excuse our opponents. All that we ask of our Democratic contemporaries is, that they will not tell untrue about Mr. McKee's record, as we are confident the truth will never injure him.

Nearly every Democratic paper in Kentucky has published the above infernal falsehood concerning McKee, but it is too much to expect that any of them will have the honesty to correct it. They had much rather permit their readers to remain under a false impression than the truth should be known.

It does not pertain to Congress to inquire why the whole of this Kansas Constitution was not submitted? While as individuals we might all desire, and, perhaps as members of that Convention, should all vote for the submission of that entire Constitution to the people, it was the sole right of the Lecompton Convention to judge of the propriety of a submission or non submission of the Constitution in whole, or in part, to the people for ratification. The validity of the instrument could not be impaired by a failure to have submitted any part of it to the popular vote. The people, through their Legislature, had, in the Convention act, a perfect right to submit the Constitution to be submitted, and the act was, as we have already shown, vetoed by Gov. Geary, because it did not contain a provision for its submission to the people. The act was passed by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature over his veto, and thus became a law.

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This book should be possessed by every Kentuckian, as the author is himself an epitome of the early genius and the history of our State.—His numerous friends will be expected to encourage the circulation of this work by their influence and patronage. It is hardly necessary to *put* this work; Mr. Marshall's reputation is too widely known and admired for his genius has taken too deep root in the hearts of Kentuckians, for anything to be added by mere newspaper notices. The political works in the volume will be sought after as a guide and textbook by politicians, for their statesmanlike views and his rare power of investigation, and his skill in bringing every fact to bear in the statement of his case, and the wonderful clearness and force of his argument, are well known and fully appreciated. But it is not by politicians alone that the book will be sought, but it will be in request by every man of literary taste in the community. It will prove a valuable contribution to the standard literature of our country, and the fame of the author will go down to posterity as the purest of our American classics.

A subscription paper for the book will be kept at this office.

J. L. Moore & Son.

Are now opening their large, very handsome and well selected STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, comprising all of the "LATEST STYLES," at lowest rates for east, or old customers on time. They solicit an early examination.

[March 24, 1858.—t.]

SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSMITH

has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price.

[Mar. 10.—t.]

We are authorized to announce that F. P. Holloway has accepted the nomination for Clerk of the County Court of Woodford county, made by the American Convention which assembled at Versailles on the first Monday in March, 1858.

April 3, 1858.—3w.

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Mrs. MARGARET HERRENSM

**PROSPECTUS
OF THE
GLASGOW FREE PRESS.**

GLASGOW, Ky., December 23, 1857.
Dear Sirs—Having disposed of our Printing Office in Elizabethtown, Ky., and removed to Glasgow with the view of permanently locating our purpose, commanding the publication of an independent newspaper during the winter months, it is my pleasure to entitle "THE GLASGOW FREE PRESS," it will be devoted to General Literature, Politics, Agriculture, the Arts and Sciences, News, and especially to the promotion and advancement of the local and general interests of the town and county, and will be intended to secure due consideration for all local enterprises, that may be calculated to advance the general weal of the nation.

An enthusiastic work, that is to render it a valuable family newspaper, acceptable to all parties, combining a variety of interesting and instructive subjects in its columns. Having had considerable experience in this business, and being practically familiar with its mechanical details, we indulge the hope that we shall be enabled to furnish a liberal share of public patronage.

March 12-1m.

The Beautiful Canadian Trotting Stallion

DEFIANCE,

WILL MAKE HIS FIRST SEASON IN THE UNITED STATES, at my farm in Franklin county, eight miles from Frankfort, on the 1st of April, and leading to Georgetown at the very low price of TEN DOLLARS THE season, with fifty cents to the groan, payable within the season which has commenced, and will expire on the 1st of July.

I will turn the pasture gates to mares from a distance, without being responsible for accidents or es-

cape.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE.

DEFIANCE is a rich mahogany bay; 15½ hands high with heavy black mane and tail; possessing fine bone, great length, and extraordinary gait; and pre- existing in his structure a combination of strength and agility with the harness horse.

He was sired by old Defiance, who was the sire of Lady McCow, and numerous other trotting celebra-

tions. His dam, (Maudie Minke,) here very celebrated

for trotting and passing, was a Canadian mare of

the most noted breed, and was claimed by Col.

Nathaniel H. Parker, of New York, as the mother of

the America Party," pro-claimed at the Louisville Convention, a political crew, eminently national, eminently conservative, and peculiarly adapted to present exigencies. We believe in the fundamental principles of our country, and may be called the friends of men, if not all the political men, which have endeavored to defend the country and fomented sectional strife, and which is now in evident contemplation to aggravate by unwise and imprudent legislation.

We invite you to the perfect independence and honest in the expression of our views of public men and measures, we shall studiously observe courtesy and a proper respect for the opinions of others, whose convictions may lead them to differ with us. It is the peculiar duty of a broad-minded man to express his views to each other over the fireside, and to offer an open and frank expression of his opinion. In no other government is this perfect freedom of opinion in the citizen tolerated, or considered compatible with the dignity of the state. Our whole system of government depends upon the people, and the people, in their turn, depend upon the state. We cherish an apprehension of the great privilege, too exalted, to induce us to refuse to others what we are prompt to claim for ourselves. Hence the columns of the "Free Press" will be open to all who are well written, courteous in their address, even though they may conflict with our individual opinions.

We invoke, in aid our enterprise, the support and patronage of the citizens of Kentucky surrounding and including those whose opinions may have differed with our general views.

We send you this circular, hoping that you may feel inclined to give us the benefit of your influence, in procuring a list of subscribers to your locality, by the 1st of February, 1858.

TERMS.

The "Free Press" will be published weekly, on new and beautiful type, at the following rates:—
Single copy, one year, (Invariably in Ad-
vance,) \$2 00
To clubs of 10, and upwards, 1 50
If any one procuring a club of ten subscribers, will receive an extra copy.

SMITH & PARKER, Proprietors.

Jan. 26, 1858.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
"CENTRAL KENTUCKIAN,"
PUBLISHED IN LEBANON, KY.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that FRANCIS A. WILLIAMS did, on the 24th day of Dec. 1857, kill and murder WILLIAM POTTER, in the city of Lebanon, and was apprehended and confined in jail.

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby order and direct of said JAILOR, Frankfort, to the Jailer of Rowan county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 23rd day of Jan. A. D. 1858, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Williams is about 21 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, heavy built, dark complexion; dark eyes, brown, black and heavy, with rather bold countenance, and looks out at you through the eye-brow; and whiskers on the jaw, rather randy and sun-poxed, weight about 165 pounds and his blader cal- lous appears on his clothing James coat, blue pants, brown shoes on his feet.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me that JACKSON TRAILOR, of Rowan, and has since fled from justice:

Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby order and direct of said JAILOR, Frankfort, to the Jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have

hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, this 1st day of December, A. D. 1857, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.

MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Williams is about 22 or 23 years of age; 5 feet 6 inches high; tolerably heavy built; dark complexion; dark hair and eyes, half brown, and were a good deal like mine; he wears a pair of old cloth clothes, and wears a black felt hat with a high crown; he is a physician, by profession, and graduated at Nashville, Tenn.

To obtain this, however, we shall be able, by attention to all concerned, to supply a desideratum long left.

Citizens of Lebanon, and Marion and surrounding counties, to you, of whatever political party or religious sect, we look for support—and the more liberal that is, the larger and more enterprising will be our paper—for we are sure, if you will place in our columns the means, to make the Central Kentuckian worthy of your patronage.

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